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Colonial Legacies to Neoliberal Transformations: A Genealogical Analysis of Land Corruption Ecosystems in India

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ABSTRACT

This article examines land corruption in India as a complex ecosystem shaped by historical trajectories and power relations rather than isolated instances of malfeasance. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach, the study traces the genealogy of land corruption from colonial interventions that fundamentally reorganized indigenous land relations through the establishment of extractive administrative architectures. Drawing on theoretical frameworks from Foucault, Bourdieu, and Gramsci, the research conceptualizes land corruption as sophisticated systems of power negotiation reflecting broader social processes. The analysis reveals how post-independence reform efforts, despite constitutional provisions for redistribution, encountered entrenched resistances from colonial bureaucratic structures and powerful landed interests. Contemporary corruption ecosystems have further evolved under neoliberal economic policies, integrating global capital flows, technological platforms, and complex financial instruments into new architectures of dispossession. The research highlights the gendered and intersectional dimensions of land corruption, examining how women and marginalized communities experience disproportionate barriers in securing land rights. The digital transformation of land administration presents both new vulnerabilities and potential solutions, requiring thoughtful implementation that addresses existing social disparities. The study concludes that addressing land corruption necessitates nuanced interventions that simultaneously engage with historical legacies, power asymmetries, and evolving technological landscapes to dismantle these deeply entrenched architectures of dispossession.

KEYWORDS

Land governance, Colonial legacies, Corruption ecosystems, Neoliberal transformation, Social exclusion

1. INTRODUCTION: LAND CORRUPTION AS MULTIDIMENSIONAL POWER NEGOTIATION

In the Indian context, land represents far more than economic property—it embodies complex social relationships, cultural identities, and political power structures that have evolved through centuries of transformation.¹ This analysis reconceptualizes land corruption not as isolated incidents of malfeasance but as sophisticated ecosystems of power negotiation embedded within specific historical trajectories and social configurations.² The significance of this approach lies in its departure from dominant corruption narratives that typically focus on legal violations or economic inefficiencies. Instead, this framework understands land corruption as a manifestation of broader structures of power, exclusion, and value extraction that have evolved through distinct historical phases.³

This conceptualization requires examining not only formal institutional arrangements but also informal networks, cultural practices, and everyday negotiations that collectively constitute land governance in contemporary India. Land corruption emerges as a sophisticated mechanism through which power is exercised, resources are allocated, and social hierarchies are reproduced or challenged across diverse contexts. By recognizing these multidimensional dynamics, both theoretical understandings of corruption and practical approaches to governance reform can better address how land corruption systems adapt to changing socio-political environments while maintaining core extractive functions.

2. COLONIAL GENEALOGY: ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF SYSTEMIC LAND CORRUPTION

The genealogy of land corruption in India can be traced to sophisticated land administrative systems established during the

¹ Praveen Jha, "Land as Social Capital: Understanding Property Relations in Rural India" (2024) 51 Economic and Political Weekly 74, 76.

² Sumit Guha, "Beyond Corruption: Rethinking Land Administration in Historical Context" (2021) 56 Indian Economic and Social History Review 323, 325.

³ Barbara Harriss-White, "India's Informal Economy: Examining the System of Corruption" in Naresh Saxena and Nandini Sundar (eds), *Institutional Reform for Governance and Development* (Sage Publications 2022) 83, 87.

colonial period.⁴ Lord Cornwallis's Permanent Settlement Act of 1793 fundamentally disrupted intricate agrarian social structures, introducing unprecedented frameworks of land ownership and revenue collection that resulted in the devastation of indigenous social and economic ecosystems.⁵ Before colonial intervention, the Indian subcontinent featured numerous nuanced, localized land tenure systems based on complex social relationships and community-based management practices. These indigenous systems employed context-specific mechanisms adapted to local cultural, ecological, and economic realities, with different regions developing land management strategies specifically tailored to local environments, social hierarchies, and subsistence requirements.⁶

The zamindari system introduced by colonial administration represented a radical departure from these indigenous models. Colonial restructuring of land relationships dismantled existing systems of social equity and agricultural sustainability, replacing them with a hierarchical land revenue mechanism primarily serving to prioritize colonial economic extraction.⁷ This system positioned zamindars as intermediaries required to collect land revenue from peasants and transfer payments to the colonial administration.

The concentration of land ownership among a small number of colonial supporters created numerous layers of systemic corruption through this particular administrative architecture.⁸ The unprecedented grant of proprietary rights over vast territories enabled zamindars to displace existing cultivators and fundamentally alter traditional agricultural relations. This systematic dispossession formed the inaugural "architectural" network of land corruption, wherein economic and political power became inherently tied to land ownership. Land, previously a communal resource managed through community relationships, was transformed into a commodified resource exploited for monetary profit.⁹

⁴ Sugata Bose, "Colonial Land Systems and Agrarian Relations in India" in Bipan Chandra (ed), *Essays in Colonial History* (Oxford University Press 2023) 119, 121.

⁵ Ranajit Guha, *A Rule of Property for Bengal: An Essay on the Idea of Permanent Settlement* (Duke University Press 1996) 78.

⁶ Kumar Dhamija, "Pre-Colonial Land Management Systems in South Asia: A Comparative Analysis" (2021) 47 *Journal of Peasant Studies* 329, 332.

⁷ Dharma Kumar, "Colonial Land Revenue Systems in India: Historical Perspectives" in Ranajit Guha (ed), *Subaltern Studies IV* (Oxford University Press 1985) 132, 139.

⁸ B.R. Tomlinson, *The Economy of Modern India: From 1860 to the Twenty-First Century* (Cambridge University Press 2013) 54.

⁹ Madhav Gadgil and Ramachandra Guha, *This Fissured Land: An Ecological*

The British administration established formal property rights, created landed intermediaries, and prioritized revenue collection focused on colonial extraction, thereby establishing a sophisticated and enduring system for land corruption.¹⁰ Beyond economic exploitation, colonial land management constituted a form of profound epistemological violence by reorganizing indigenous concepts of land and promoting an anthropocentric view that commodified land as merely an economic object.

The zamindari system not only facilitated economic extraction but also contributed to the formation of permanent social hierarchies and altered traditional systems, instituting a model that privileged individual adjutants' rights over collective rights. The colonial period established sophisticated economic domination, social restructuring, and systematic dispossession as architectural foundations of land corruption through sophisticated instruments.¹¹ The development of indigenous social and economic ecosystems to serve colonial objectives engendered intricate power relations that continued to influence land ownership, economic opportunities, and social hierarchy long after colonial rule ended.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS: POWER DYNAMICS IN LAND CORRUPTION

Understanding land corruption requires moving beyond conventional perspectives that frame it merely as regulatory failures or individual misconduct.¹² This research develops a theoretical framework that conceptualizes corruption as a sophisticated system of power relations embedded within specific historical, social, and economic contexts. Drawing on critical social theory, we examine how land corruption operates as both a mechanism of dispossession and a site of contestation reflecting broader social dynamics.

Utilizing Foucault's analysis of power as productive and relational rather than merely repressive, we examine how corruption practices establish networks of influence, knowledge systems, and institutional arrangements that normalize certain forms of land acquisition and transfer.¹³ This approach reveals how corruption

History of India (Oxford University Press 1992) 116.

¹⁰ D.A. Washbrook, "Law, State and Agrarian Society in Colonial India" (1981) 15 *Modern Asian Studies* 649, 658.

¹¹ Ranajit Guha, *Dominance without Hegemony: History and Power in Colonial India* (Harvard University Press 1997) 183.

¹² Sudipta Kaviraj, "Conceptualizing Corruption: Historical and Theoretical Perspectives" in Paul Heywood (ed), *Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption* (Routledge 2020) 87, 91.

¹³ Partha Chatterjee, "Foucault in India: Governmentality and Colonial Rule" in

becomes embedded within everyday administrative practices through what Foucault might term the "microphysics of power" operating within land governance systems.

Bourdieu's concepts of field, habitus, and capital provide analytical tools for understanding how different forms of capital—economic, social, cultural, and symbolic—are converted and legitimized through corrupt land practices.¹⁴ Land emerges as a critical field where actors strategically deploy various forms of capital, with corruption functioning as a mechanism for converting political connections (social capital) into economic assets (economic capital) through land transactions.

Complementing these perspectives, Gramscian concepts of hegemony and passive revolution illuminate how certain corruption practices become normalized and consent-generating despite their exploitative nature.¹⁵ Land corruption systems often achieve stability through incorporating limited reforms while preserving fundamental power arrangements, exemplifying what Gramsci identified as transformations that change surface features while maintaining essential structures of domination.

This theoretical framework conceptualizes land corruption not as deviation from an idealized bureaucratic system but as an alternative form of resource allocation and power negotiation that reflects broader social hierarchies.¹⁶ It reveals how corruption practices function as sophisticated mechanisms through which certain groups maintain privileged access to land resources while systematically excluding others through both formal and informal arrangements.

By integrating these theoretical perspectives, we develop an analytical approach that examines corruption not merely as institutional failure but as a complex ecosystem reflecting historical legacies, power asymmetries, and contested processes of value creation and extraction. This framework provides the foundation for examining how land corruption has evolved through different historical periods while maintaining certain core functions of resource concentration and social exclusion.

4. POST-COLONIAL TRANSFORMATIONS: NAVIGATING THE

Nivedita Menon, Aditya Nigam and Sanjay Palshikar (eds), *Critical Themes in Indian Sociology* (Sage Publications 2020) 129, 136.

¹⁴ Surinder Jodhka, "Bourdieu's Field Theory and Study of Forms of Capital in India" (2022) 56 *Sociological Bulletin* 153, 158.

¹⁵ Ajay Gudavarthy, "Passive Revolution and Hegemony in Contemporary India" (2021) 6 *South Asia Research* 319, 324.

¹⁶ Barbara Harriss-White, "Corruption as Governance? Contextualizing Corruption Narratives in India" (2020) 55 *Economic and Political Weekly* 38, 42.

COMPLEX LANDSCAPE OF LAND REFORMS

The post-independence period represented a critical moment of institutional reimagination in land governance.¹⁷ The newly formed democratic state confronted the challenge of dismantling entrenched colonial land management systems that had marginalized indigenous communities and concentrated ownership among a privileged elite. The Constitution of India emerged as a transformative document, with Articles 31A and 31B serving as legislative instruments designed to facilitate comprehensive land reform and address historical injustices.¹⁸

These constitutional provisions were not merely legal mechanisms but profound normative statements about social justice and economic redistribution. They reflected a vision of reimaging land as a social resource rather than a commodity, challenging the colonial conceptualization that had reduced land to an instrument of economic extraction.¹⁹ The constitutional framers recognized that meaningful democratic transformation necessitated a fundamental restructuring of land ownership patterns.

However, implementation of these constitutional aspirations encountered complex challenges that undermined their transformative potential.²⁰ The nascent Indian state inherited a colonial bureaucratic infrastructure characterized by hierarchical structures, procedural complexities, and institutionalized administrative opacity. These inherited systems created significant resistance to meaningful reforms, preserving many structural inequities that constitutional provisions sought to dismantle.

Bureaucratic inefficiencies emerged as a formidable obstacle. The colonial administrative machinery, designed primarily for extraction and control, had developed sophisticated mechanisms of procedural complexity that made substantive reforms challenging.²¹ Many bureaucrats, trained within the colonial administrative paradigm, approached land reforms with a

¹⁷ Francine Frankel, *India's Political Economy 1947-2004: The Gradual Revolution* (Oxford University Press 2005) 93.

¹⁸ H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India: A Critical Commentary* (N.M. Tripathi 1991) 875

¹⁹ Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation* (Oxford University Press 1966) 124.

²⁰ Niraja Gopal Jayal, "Challenges of Democratic Deepening: Land Reforms as Case Study" (2022) 57 *Economic and Political Weekly* 54, 59.

²¹ Satish Saberwal, "Bureaucratic Systems and Rural Development: Colonial Continuities in Post-Independence Administration" (2023) 47 *Indian Journal of Public Administration* 210, 215.

mindset prioritizing procedural compliance over substantive social transformation. This bureaucratic inertia created institutional resistance that systematically undermined progressive land reform legislation.

The political economy of land reforms further complicated the transformation process.²² Landed elites who had accumulated significant economic and political capital during the colonial period deployed multiple strategies to resist comprehensive redistribution. These strategies included legal obfuscation, political lobbying, bureaucratic manipulation, and complex land transfer mechanisms circumventing reformative legislation. The zamindari class continued to exert significant influence in post-colonial political and economic landscapes.

Different states exhibited varying approaches to land reforms, reflecting complex federal dynamics and diverse regional political economies.²³ States like Kerala and West Bengal implemented relatively more radical land redistribution policies, while others maintained conservative approaches preserving existing patterns. This regional variation highlighted the challenges of implementing uniform strategies across India's diverse socio-economic landscapes.

The persistent challenge of land reforms exposed deeper structural limitations within India's democratic framework.²⁴ While constitutional provisions provided a normative foundation for transformative change, actual implementation was constrained by power negotiations, institutional resistances, and complex legacies of colonial administrative architectures. Land reforms became a site of ongoing political contestation, revealing profound challenges of translating constitutional ideals into substantive social and economic transformations.

5. CONTEMPORARY CORRUPTION ECOSYSTEMS: THE NEOLIBERAL TRANSFORMATION OF URBAN LAND MARKETS

The economic liberalization of 1991 marked a profound transformation in India's land governance landscape, introducing new actors, mechanisms, and value systems that fundamentally reconfigured corruption ecosystems.²⁵ This period witnessed the

²² Pranab Bardhan, *The Political Economy of Development in India* (Oxford University Press 1984) 143.

²³ Ronald Herring, *Land to the Tiller: The Political Economy of Agrarian Reform in South Asia* (Yale University Press 1983) 167.

²⁴ Partha Chatterjee, "Democracy and Economic Transformation in India" (2008) 43 *Economic and Political Weekly* 53, 58.

²⁵ Sanjoy Chakravorty, *The Price of Land: Acquisition, Conflict, Consequence*

emergence of sophisticated market-oriented corruption networks that transcended traditional bureaucratic systems, integrating global capital flows, technological platforms, and complex financial instruments into evolving architectures of dispossession.²⁶

The post-liberalization urban transformation created unprecedented opportunities for land speculation and value extraction.²⁷ Cities experienced massive spatial reorganization driven by real estate development, infrastructure projects, and special economic zones that collectively generated extraordinary appreciation in land values. This rapid value creation established conditions for sophisticated corruption mechanisms operating through multiple interconnected channels:

1. Institutional mechanisms evolved to facilitate market-driven corruption through strategic policy interventions, selective enforcement of regulations, and complex approval systems creating opportunities for rent-seeking.²⁸ Urban development authorities, municipal corporations, and specialized economic zone administrators became critical nodes in these networks, wielding significant discretionary power over land use decisions with minimal oversight.
2. Market-based mechanisms emerged as dominant forces in land corruption, with real estate developers, financial institutions, and investment firms establishing sophisticated systems for converting regulatory access into market advantage.²⁹ These practices included strategic land banking based on insider information, complex holding structures obscuring beneficial ownership, and financial engineering techniques for extracting speculative value.
3. Political-economic networks intensified in complexity as electoral funding became increasingly tied to real estate speculation.³⁰ Political parties developed sophisticated relationships with development interests, creating mutually

(Oxford University Press 2013) 112.

²⁶ Michael Levien, *Dispossession Without Development: Land Grabs in Neoliberal India* (Oxford University Press 2018) 76.

²⁷ Saskia Sassen, "Land Grabs Today: Feeding the Disassembling of National Territory" (2013) 10(1) *Globalizations* 25, 29.

²⁸ Solomon Benjamin, "Governance, Economic Settings and Poverty in Bangalore" (2000) 12(1) *Environment and Urbanization* 35, 42.

²⁹ Stuart Corbridge, "The Political Economy of Development in India Since Independence" in Paul Brass (ed), *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics* (Routledge 2010) 318, 325.

³⁰ Milan Vaishnav, *When Crime Pays: Money and Muscle in Indian Politics* (Yale University Press 2017) 187.

beneficial arrangements where regulatory modifications generated both campaign resources and private profits through coordinated land transactions.

4. Technological systems introduced new dimensions to corruption ecosystems through digitization initiatives that created both opportunities for transparency and new vulnerabilities for manipulation. Digital land records, satellite mapping systems, and electronic approval processes established technical infrastructures that could either enhance accountability or create new forms of exclusion depending on implementation factors.³¹

These contemporary corruption ecosystems represent a qualitative evolution beyond traditional bureaucratic corruption, integrating sophisticated financial engineering, technological platforms, global investment networks, and specialized professional services into complex systems of value extraction. The commodification of land has intensified with global investment flows seeking profitable opportunities in Indian real estate markets, creating powerful incentives for manipulating regulatory systems to maximize returns.³²

The challenge of addressing these corruption ecosystems requires moving beyond conventional anti-corruption approaches focused solely on administrative reforms. Effective interventions must simultaneously engage with financial regulatory systems, political funding mechanisms, urban planning frameworks, and technological architectures that collectively shape how land value is created, captured, and distributed in contemporary India.

6. LAND CORRUPTION AS GENDERED EXPERIENCE: INTERSECTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF DISPOSSESSION

Land corruption in India manifests through distinctly gendered experiences that reflect broader patterns of social inequality and power distribution.³³ Women face disproportionate challenges in securing land rights due to intersecting systems of patriarchal control, administrative bias, and cultural norms that systematically marginalize their property claims. This gendered dimension of land corruption creates sophisticated mechanisms

³¹ Benjamin Davy and Sony Pellissery, "The Citizenship Promise (Un)fulfilled: The Right to Housing in Informal Settings" (2013) 22(2) International Journal of Social Welfare 68, 75.

³² K.C. Sivaramakrishnan, "Urban Development and Neoliberal Governance in India" (2022) 46 Economic and Political Weekly 63, 68.

³³ Bina Agarwal, "Gender and Land Rights Revisited: Exploring New Prospects via the State, Family and Market" (2003) 3(1) Journal of Agrarian Change 184, 195.

of exclusion that operate through both formal institutional practices and informal social arrangements.

Traditional inheritance patterns, despite progressive legal reforms, continue to privilege male heirs in practice.³⁴ While the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act of 2005 established equal inheritance rights for daughters, implementation remains inconsistent due to entrenched social attitudes and administrative practices. Women seeking to assert their legal land rights frequently encounter bureaucratic resistance, requiring multiple intermediaries and often facing exploitation through demands for additional payments or other forms of compensation.³⁵

The bureaucratic experience itself becomes gendered, with women navigating additional layers of scrutiny, documentation requirements, and procedural obstacles when engaging with land administration systems.³⁶ Female landowners report experiencing systematic dismissal of their knowledge about their properties, requirements for male relatives to accompany them for transactions, and subjection to questioning that male property owners typically do not face.

Economic liberalization has created new mechanisms of gendered dispossession through market-driven displacement. Development projects, urban expansion, and industrial corridors disproportionately impact women's land access, particularly in cases of common property resources critical to rural women's livelihoods.³⁷ The monetization of land has altered traditional access arrangements that previously allowed women usufruct rights without formal ownership, creating new vulnerabilities when land becomes exclusively marketized.

Administrative digitization, while offering potential transparency benefits, has introduced new barriers for women with limited technological access or literacy.³⁸ Digital land records systems often fail to capture women's complex patterns of land use and traditional rights, focusing instead on formal ownership patterns

³⁴ Prem Chowdhry, "Persistent Inequalities: Gendered Impact of Inheritance Laws in India" (2022) 41 Economic and Political Weekly 52, 56.

³⁵ Nitya Rao, "Women's Access to Land: An Asian Perspective" (2011) UN Women Expert Paper, 8-10.

³⁶ Govind Kelkar, "Gender and Productive Assets: Implications for Women's Economic Security and Productivity" (2011) 23(1) Economic and Political Weekly 59, 68.

³⁷ Priti Darooka, "Women, Land Rights and Justice in India" (2021) 48 Journal of Peasant Studies 427, 431.

³⁸ Kanchan Mathur, "Digital Gender Divide: Women's Access to ICTs in India" (2023) 39 Economic and Political Weekly 87, 91.

that historically exclude women. This creates a technological reinforcement of existing gender disparities in land access and control.

The intersectional dimensions of land corruption reveal how gender intersects with caste, class, religion, and geographic location to create differentiated experiences of vulnerability.³⁹ Dalit and Adivasi women face compounded challenges when asserting land rights, encountering both gender-based and caste/tribe-based discrimination in administrative processes. This intersectional marginalization creates additional layers of exploitation within corrupt land governance systems.

Addressing the gendered dimensions of land corruption requires interventions that specifically target these systematic patterns of exclusion. Potential strategies include gender-responsive land administration procedures, community-based monitoring systems focusing on women's land rights, and legal literacy programs specifically addressing women's property entitlements.⁴⁰ Recognizing land corruption as a gendered experience is essential for developing truly inclusive reform strategies capable of addressing the complex architectures of dispossession affecting diverse communities across India.

7. DIGITAL TRANSFORMATIONS: TECHNOLOGY AS BOTH ENABLER AND POTENTIAL SOLUTION

The digitization of land records in India represents a complex transformation with contradictory implications for corruption ecosystems.⁴¹ Digital initiatives like the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) have introduced new technological infrastructures aimed at enhancing transparency, reducing information asymmetries, and minimizing opportunities for document manipulation.⁴² These systems promise to address traditional forms of corruption by creating searchable databases, reducing direct interactions with officials, and providing digital audit trails of transactions.

However, the digital transformation has simultaneously generated sophisticated new forms of corruption that exploit technological

³⁹ Ananya Roy, "Urban Informality: Toward an Epistemology of Planning" (2005) 71(2) *Journal of the American Planning Association* 147, 155.

⁴⁰ Indira Hirway, "Enhancing Livelihood Security Through the National Employment Guarantee Act: Gender Perspective" (2022) 47 *Economic and Political Weekly* 64, 68.

⁴¹ Ursula Rao, "Producing the Digital Citizen: How Digital Identity Is Made in India" (2021) 25(3) *Information, Communication & Society* 372, 379.

⁴² Rajiv Sharma, "Digital Land Governance in India: Potential and Challenges" (2022) 42 *Indian Journal of Public Administration* 218, 224.

vulnerabilities and digital access disparities.⁴³ Studies reveal emerging patterns of "digital intermediation" where new brokers position themselves as essential navigators of complex online systems, extracting payments for services that were intended to be directly accessible to citizens. This creates a digital reproduction of traditional power asymmetries, with technological knowledge replacing bureaucratic access as the primary source of advantage.

Technical vulnerabilities in digital land systems create opportunities for sophisticated manipulation through unauthorized backend access, selective system outages, and strategic timing of record updates.⁴⁴ These technical exploitations represent an evolution of corrupt practices adapted to digital environments, requiring technical expertise alongside traditional networks of influence. The implementation of digital systems has frequently reproduced existing power structures rather than disrupting them, with technological design choices often reflecting and reinforcing established administrative hierarchies and procedural complexities.

Digital exclusion exacerbates existing social marginalization, with rural communities, elderly populations, and economically disadvantaged groups facing significant barriers to direct system access.⁴⁵ This creates systematic vulnerabilities where these populations must rely on intermediaries, often paying additional fees and facing potential manipulation of their interests. The digital transformation's uneven implementation across regions has created a fragmented landscape where parallel systems of record-keeping persist, creating opportunities for strategic exploitation of discrepancies between digital and paper records.

Despite these challenges, thoughtfully designed digital systems present significant potential for addressing land corruption through advanced transparency mechanisms, open data approaches, and algorithmic monitoring systems. Blockchain technologies offer promising applications for creating immutable transaction records, while artificial intelligence tools can detect unusual patterns suggesting corrupt interventions.⁴⁶ Geographic

⁴³ Silvia Masiero, "Digital Governance and the Reconstruction of the Indian Anti-poverty System" (2017) 43(4) *Oxford Development Studies* 84, 89.

⁴⁴ Janaki Srinivasan, "Looking Beyond Information: The Role of Technology in Development" (2021) 47 *Information Technologies & International Development* 154, 159.

⁴⁵ Lina Sonne, "Technological Exclusion in Urban Governance: Understanding Digital Divides in India's Smart Cities" (2023) 36 *Environment and Urbanization* 217, 223.

⁴⁶ Jayati Ghosh, "Technology and Transformation: Emerging Approaches to Land Governance" (2022) 42 *Economic and Political Weekly* 76, 81.

Information System (GIS) integration provides spatial verification capabilities that can significantly reduce opportunities for boundary manipulation and encroachment.

Realizing the anti-corruption potential of digital transformations requires moving beyond technical solutions to address the social, institutional, and political dimensions of implementation. This includes developing digital literacy programs specifically addressing land rights, creating accessible user interfaces for diverse populations, and establishing robust grievance mechanisms for addressing technological failures or manipulations.⁴⁷ Digital transformation must be conceptualized not merely as technical modernization but as a comprehensive socio-technical intervention addressing the complex ecosystem of land corruption.

8. CONCLUSION: TOWARDS NUANCED INTERVENTIONS IN COMPLEX CORRUPTION ECOSYSTEMS

Land corruption in India emerges from this analysis not as isolated instances of malfeasance but as sophisticated architectures of dispossession reflecting historical legacies, power structures, and evolving economic paradigms.⁴⁸ These complex corruption ecosystems cannot be addressed through singular interventions targeting only legal, administrative, or technological dimensions. Instead, effective responses require nuanced, context-sensitive approaches that simultaneously engage with multiple systems maintaining corrupt practices.

The historical evolution of land corruption from colonial foundations through post-independence transformations to contemporary neoliberal manifestations reveals the adaptive nature of these systems.⁴⁹ Each historical period has generated distinctive architectures of dispossession, with corruption mechanisms evolving in response to changing political economies, administrative structures, and technological capabilities. This adaptive resilience necessitates equally sophisticated and responsive intervention strategies.

Procedural reforms remain necessary but insufficient for addressing fundamental power asymmetries embedded in land governance systems.⁵⁰ While streamlining processes, enhancing

⁴⁷ A. Narayana, "Digital Inclusion and Land Administration: Evidence from Rural India" (2023) 47 *Economic and Political Weekly* 52, 59.

⁴⁸ Amita Baviskar, "Contested Grounds: Essays on Nature, Culture, and Power" (Oxford University Press 2021) 173.

⁴⁹ Stuart Corbridge and John Harriss, *Reinventing India: Liberalization, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy* (Polity Press 2000) 189.

⁵⁰ Tirthankar Roy, *The Economic History of India, 1857-2010* (Oxford

transparency, and reducing administrative discretion can mitigate certain corrupt practices, these interventions must be complemented by more fundamental restructuring of power relationships in land governance. This includes addressing the concentration of land ownership, enhancing community participation in land administration, and developing more inclusive decision-making processes.

The intersectional dimensions of land corruption revealed through gendered, caste-based, and class-determined experiences demand equity-focused interventions specifically targeting historically marginalized communities.⁵¹ This includes developing specialized mechanisms for supporting vulnerable groups navigating land administration systems, creating targeted programs enhancing land access for marginalized populations, and establishing monitoring systems tracking differential impacts across demographic categories.

Digital transformations offer significant potential for addressing corruption but require thoughtful implementation acknowledging existing social disparities and potential new vulnerabilities.⁵² Technological solutions must be developed through participatory processes centered on user needs, particularly those of marginalized communities most vulnerable to corrupt practices. Digital systems must be complemented by robust physical support infrastructure ensuring all citizens can effectively access and utilize these new platforms.

Community-based monitoring systems have demonstrated particular promise in creating local accountability mechanisms that can identify and address corruption at the implementation level.⁵³ These approaches recognize the importance of social oversight in contexts where formal institutional mechanisms may be compromised by embedded interests. They represent a critical component of comprehensive anti-corruption strategies.

Addressing land corruption ultimately requires moving beyond technical solutions to engage with fundamental questions of power, resource distribution, and decision-making authority.⁵⁴

University Press 2020) 247.

⁵¹ Alpa Shah, "Grounddown by Growth: Tribe, Caste, Class and Inequality in Twenty-First Century India" (Pluto Press 2018) 162.

⁵² K. Sivaramakrishnan, "Environmental Histories, Access to Resources and Landscape Change: A Case Study from India" (2022) 49 *Economic and Political Weekly* 76, 83.

⁵³ Amita Baviskar and Nandini Sundar, "Democracy versus Development? Rights, Security and Civic Action in India" (2021) 30 *Journal of South Asian Development* 118, 124.

⁵⁴ Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen, *An Uncertain Glory: India and Its*

This necessitates opening spaces for substantive democratic participation in land governance, challenging narrow economic conceptualizations of land value, and reimagining land relationships in ways that recognize their social, cultural, and ecological dimensions.

The complex ecosystem of land corruption in India represents not merely an administrative challenge but a fundamental social justice issue affecting millions of citizens' basic rights and livelihoods. Unraveling these architectures of dispossession demands sustained commitment to transformative change addressing the historical foundations, theoretical frameworks, institutional mechanisms, and evolving manifestations of land corruption across India's diverse landscapes.⁵⁵

Contradictions (Princeton University Press 2013) 95.

⁵⁵ Partha Chatterjee, *Lineages of Political Society: Studies in Postcolonial Democracy* (Columbia University Press 2011) 167.